SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 10 [OCTOBER] FOR 1989

[Rough, summary translations of selected articles, mostly on amateur radio subjects, from **RADIO**, a monthly magazine published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military-training organization DOSAAF.]

[As part of their support of the International Amateur Radio Union, the Region 1 IARU Secretariat and The American Radio Relay League, Inc. reimburse the translator for subscription and postal costs.]

[Square brackets serve to identify material added by the translator **and not appearing in the original** -- such as a comment, a reference, or the equivalent of an expression in the other language.]

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pp 11 - 13, inner back cover: "AFGHAN CAMPFIRE," by Ye[lena Vsevolodovna] Turubara [Senior Editor, "Radio" magazine].

The first All-Union Gathering of Internationalist-Warrier Shortwavers [Vsesoyuznyy slet voinov-internatsionalistov-korotkovolnovikov] met in the quiet Russian town of Borisoglebsk.

Why Borisoglebsk? The event was organized by the Borisoglebsk Radio Club, whose chairman, Captain Nikolay Ivanovich Dmitriyev, got his start in radio as a radiohooligan in the eighth grade and whose interest in radio got him into a communications school in the military. In 1977, he was transferred to Borisglebsk, where there's one amateur shortwaver per 1000 inhabitants. He returned to the air, true only as an observer [nablyudatel' - SWL]. He's been trying for twelve years to get his own call, so far without success; things are difficult in this area for military personnel.

When he returned from Afghanistan in 1986, he went with his son to Intermediate School No. 2, where there was a radio circle, and learned Morse. He also made friends with the young energetic school director, Sergey Konstantinovich Yasakov, UA3QII. Collective station UZ3QZX resulted from their joint efforts.

The "Efir" ["Airwaves"] club was formed with Nikolay as its chairman. Dmitriyev acted with military precision, not putting anything off til tomorrow. Soon the club had a bank account and sponsors. QSL cards were printed for members. The club established its own diploma [certificate] in memory of the great flyer Valeriy Chkalov, a graduate of the Borisoglebsk Advanced Military Aviation School for Flyers.

In two years the club made 12 thousand contacts and earned 14 diplomas. During the natural disaster in Armenia [the earthquake that struck the Armenian SSR on 7 December 1988], UZ3QZX stood watch on the emergency frequency around the clock.

One day, Nikolay found out that UA6LBN. whom he was working [from the collective station], was also an "Afghan" ["afganets"]. They began to "comb" the airwaves [for other veterans of the Afghanistan conflict]; the Sunday "round tables" held by veterans helped them do this. Soon the club had fifty addresses.

One day Warrant Officer Aleksandr Kriven'kiy, RB5AK, an air radioman, came to Borisoglebsk on temporary duty and met Nikolay Dmitriyev. They decided the time had come for a meeting.

The "Efir" club and the local Komsomol [party youth organization] organized the meeting with all their might. Of the fifty invited, thirty-five accepted.

At the meeting in July, [special-call] station R3AFG [AFG is the ITU symbol for Afghanistan] operated with four positions.

But, most important, a conference was held. It decided to establish an all-Union on-the-air club of internationalist warriers. The club was named "Muzhestvo" ["Courage"]. Amateur radio is no panacea, but practically all participants the writer spoke to thought short wave helped those from Afghanistan, particularly invalids, in returning to normal life.

Nikolay Dmitriyev became chairman of the "Muzhestvo" club.

...

pp 17 - 19: "WE WORK THE 'MIR' ORBITING COMPLEX," by S. Samburov and S. Yemel'yanov of the "Energy" NPO [nauchno-proizvodstvennoye ob"yedineniye - Scientific-Production Union], Moscow.

[Introduction]

In late 1988, the following callsigns were heard from the "Mir" space complex: U1MIR (Vladimir Titov), U2MIR (Musa Manarov), and U3MIR (Valeriy Polyakov). After Vladimir Titov's and Musa Manarov's return to Earth, operating was taken over by Vladimir Volkov (U4MIR) and Sergey Krikalev (U5MIR). U6MIR, U7MIR, etc., may come along soon. In April 1990, an American cosmonaut is expected to operate from the "shuttle." This article is intended to help those interested in contacting the cosmonauts.

[Article proper]

To calculate passes of the "Mir" ["Peace"] orbital complex, it is worthwhile to prepare a simple lay-over map [? - planshet] (see fig. 1). This is a map of the Earth's surface in Mercator projection, on which a single "Mir" orbit (to be more precise, its projection on the Earth's surface) has been traced, based on a period of 90 min. and an ascending-node longitude of 0°. Along the trace line, the position of the "Mir" at one-minute intervals is shown with cross-hatch marks [? - shtrikhami] (T=1,2,...90 min.).

To prepare the lay-over map, glue a map of the Earth's surface onto a firm object and trace the radiovisibility area for your [own] station. It's an oval and is shown in fig. 1 for points with coordinates of 200° West longitude and 30° West [sic - North?] latitude. It should be laid on the map in such a way that the center of the oval corresponds to the geographical coordinates of your station and the Y-axis is parallel to a meridian.

A tracer on this scale should be transferred to a sheet of transparent material. Now, moving this along the equator, you can obtain a trace of the "Mir" for any ascending-node longitude.

Now the lay-over map is ready. To determine the current position of the "Mir" based on the reference data (the time, ascending-node longitude, and displacement will be distributed via UK3A, RS3A, and "NLD"), you should make up a table. In it, depending upon the orbit number, you indicate the actual ascending-node longitude and universal time (UT) of the "Mir" pass. A possible such table is shown [on page 17 of the original article].

Using this table, let us determine the position of the "Mir" at 14.27.00 UT. At that time, the "Mir" had entered the ascending node 57 min. earlier and is in orbit 1001 with an ascending-node angle of 25° West longitude. Let's move the transparent sheet showing the trace along the line of the equator in such a way that the ascending node (the "0" min. point) coincides with 25° West longitude; we'll find along the trace a circle with the number 55. From this point, right along the trace, we'll count off two more hatchmarks and note this location along the trace. The geographical coordinates of this point correspond to the position of the "Mir" at 14.27.00 UT.

Of particular interest, of course, are the times that radiovisibility begins and ends, that is the time interval during which the "Mir" is located above the local horizon.

For each orbit you need to verify whether the trace intersects the radiovisibility area you have developed. If the trace intersects the area, as shown in fig. 2, the beginning of the area is determined as $T_{VVU} + T_H$, and the end by $T_{VVU} + T_K$, where T_H and T_K are the time counted off from the ascending node, corresponding to the points of intersection of the trace and oval, and T_{VVU} is the universal time of the ascending node. Note that the maximum radiovisibility time is about 12 minutes (disregarding possible effects of earth-propagation phenomena such as "tropo").

The trace of the "Mir" for determining the orbital parameters can change depending upon the time. Therefore the precise time of entry into and exit from the radiovisibility area can vary by up to 1 minute in either direction from the calculated time.

pp 20 - 21: "BOTH SKILL AND INSPIRATION," by S[vetlana Grigor'yevna] Smirnova [head of the Department of Propaganda (Publicity), Science, and Radiosport, "Radio" magazine].

Are computer programming and sport compatible? Some say no, questioning whether a creative activity such as programming can be subjected to a time limitation.

Nonetheless the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR and the Central Radio Club Named After E. T. Krenkel' decided to take the risk and conducted the nation's first competitions in applied programming on microcomputers. It didn't bother the organizers that only thirteen (an unlucky number) showed up for the competitions, which were held 13 May [1989].

The competitions consisted of three exercises: Developing an algorithm to solve a school problem (one hour); locating and correcting errors in an algorithm (one hour); writing a program in Basic or Focal (three hours).

Participants did much better in the third exercise than in the other two. S. Kazakov [RW3DF], the main judge of the competitions and deputy chief of the CRC, explained that participants were amateurs -- professionals [professional programmers] weren't eligible to compete.

Participants didn't come up through a selection process of republic or lower-level competitions; the organizers simply went to computer clubs known to them.

In the course of contacting computer clubs, it came to light that in some cases computer equipment sent out by the DOSAAF Central Committee hadn't been put to use.

Kazakov thinks similar events at the republic level should be included in the sport calendar for 1990 and that they shouldn't be confined to DOSAAF -- the Komsomol, educational authorities, and solid sponsors (in particular computer plants) should be involved.

Foreign experience should be studied. Such competitions have been held for a number of years in Bulgaria, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. In Czechoslovakia, they are divided into 3 age groups -- under 17, 17 to 19, and 19 and above -- and involve not only programming computers but also microcalculators.

We'll have to catch up to perform in a fitting manner in international competitions scheduled next year in Czechoslovakia. It's already been decided that Soviet programmer sportsmen [sovetskiye sportsmeny-programmisty] will participate.

But returning to our own competitions, some of the participants couldn't avoid annoying quirks [? - ne izbezhal dosadnykh kur'yezov]. Aleksandr Tkachenko, from Izhevsk, after writing a program, pressed the "wrong" button and wiped out all his work. Some participants thought the competitions should be spread out over two days to avoid undue pressure. But the winner, Aleksey Belousov, doesn't agree, considering that one-day scheduling lends dynamism to the event. Aleksey is 19 years old and is an evening student at the Moscow Institute of Electronic Machine Building. He works as a laboratory assistant at the Scientific-Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

Pavel Aminev from Penza came in second and Igor' Skripachev from Moscow came in third.

pp 21 - 22: **"CQ-U."**

INFO*INFO*INFO

"DIPLOMAS" [CERTIFICATES].

EM4BMG in Krasnodon and UB4MWZ in Roven'ki [both in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast', No. 059, embedded identifier B-M] are worth 5 points toward the "Pioneer Airwaves" certificate [diplom "Pionerskiy efir"], which is to be applied for at 349230, Voroshilovgradskaya oblast', g. Roven'ki, ul. Ukrainskaya, 5, radioklub DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Club, 5 Ukrainskaya St., 349230 ROVEN'KI (Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast')]. [See also page 12 below, first item, under NLD-1407.]

The "EUROPA" diploma, issued by DARC, is one of the most popular in the world. DJ3HJ is first on the diploma "Honor Roll" ["Pochetnyy spisok"] with 1829 points; the top Soviet amateur, UA4LCH, is tenth with 1154 points.

"IARU NEWS."

[Announcement of QRP CONTEST, 1 - 7 November, organized by "Radiotekhnika" magazine in Budapest.]

"DX QSL'S VIA... ."

[Among 48 QSL routings:] R7BUD via UB4UXC, R9BUF via UB4UWW. SN70KRA via SP9LAN, SO50PW via OE5EPW, SO7TN via OK1TN, SP70POZ via SP3KKU, SU1EE via WA9INK. UA0BDU/UA1O via UA4HCU, UA1OIL via UA9MA. V31AMW via 9M2AQ, V31BB via K3FEN. XL3IG via VE3IG, XU1ITU via JL1BVO. Y88MJP via Y21FC. ZF2ML via WB2P. ZL0AJB via HB9CSA.

VHF*UHF*SHF

"MOON COMMUNICATION."

The number of EME stations in the country is gradually increasing. There are 70 callsigns from 44 oblasts. RB5PA, RB5EF, RB5AG, YL2RG, RA6HHT, UG6GM, and UA6DV were added recently. Practically all of them began by working the most "powerful" amateur ultrashortwave station in the world, W5UN, whose antenna consists of 48 x 17 elements. Via the Moon many have been able to contact only him.

The last CQ-U containing EME news ("Radio" #03/1989, pp 21 - 22) [summary translation RADIO #03/1989, pp 8 - 10], described the achievements of this amateur. In the half year ending at the end of winter he added 200 callsigns, for a total of 1092 in a little over six years of operation. Others of whom we wrote have increased their totals by about fifty callsigns. VE7BQH now has 633 EME contacts, KB8RQ 575, and DL8DAT 543.

Stations in rare ultrashortwave countries and territories have begun making EME QSO's. We're aware of XE2GFH, WA1JXN/C6A, SM0KAK/OY, GU4RNL, C3URA, KC3RE/TA3, YM3KA, 9M2CS, 9M2FP, WP4G, V31IV, LU7DZ, YV5ZZ, and ZC4EPI/5B4. Although of course contacting many of them without a sked is difficult.

What of interest has been going on with our EME enthusiasts?

UA4API reports that when he read in "Radio" about W5UN's superantenna he tried calling him, using meteor equipment, and got an answer on the second try; all his attempts to call the lesser "giant" KB8RQ proved unsuccessful. But RB5EF, a newcomer to EME, advises that he worked KB8RQ, and without a sked, using one antenna boom [? - strelka antenny] without a preamplifier. UA9SL even had an SSB QSO with KB8RQ.

After a long silence, UR2RQ reports the following Europeans among amateurs he has worked recently: EA2LU, LZ2US, I2FAK, HG1W, IK2EAD, Y22ME, HB9SV, HB9CRQ, RA1TC, F8SQ, OZ1EME, and C3URA.

UA9FAD has great hopes for the period August to December 1989, when the Moon will be situated near Earth (in the perigee) in an unnoisy sector of the sky (which happens once every five years). At this time, it will be possible to achieve high receiver sensitivity with minimum loss on the path Earth-Moon-Earth. In other words, favorable conditions will exist for working less "powerful" stations, of which, judging by W5UN's operations, there are many.

UA1ZCL, our EME leader, has added the following stations on 144 MHz: K2TXB, HG5CW, OE5JFL, VE1ASA, N7ML, F3VS, W7HP, and K7CA.

The level of activity has also increased on 430 MHz, where new stations -- RB5GBX, UB2GA, UA9XEA, and UA1ZCL -- have appeared.

RA3YCR and RB5LGX were the most active, making over 15 new QSO's. Among the stations they worked were LX1DB, WB0TEM, VE4MA, KU4F, OZ7UHF, ZL3AAD, JA9BOH, JA2JRJ, and XE1XA.

In conclusion, listed below are the Soviet amateurs with the greatest number of EME contacts:

144 MHz				430 MHz			
UA1ZCL	- 371	RA3LE	- 84	RA3LE	- 87	RB5LGX	- 53
UA9FAD	- 174	UA6LJV	- 77	UA6LGH	- 73	UA3TCF	- 24
UA3TCF	- 145	UA9SL	- 76	RA3YCR	- 63	UA6LJV	- 16
UG6AD	- 141	RA6AAB	- 75	UA9FAD	- 58	UA4NM	- 6
RA3YCR	- 108	RA6AX	- 67				

pp 24 - 26: "NO COUNTRY IS AN ISLAND," by Wallace [V.] Kaufman, KC4EBX [now KN4AC] [Rt 5 - Box 118, Pittsboro NC 27312; 919 542 4072]. [See October 1989 QST, pp 14 - 16, for an article on the same dxpedition by the same author.]

[Introduction]

In April 1989, the first joint Soviet-American radioexpedition operated from Chukotka. "Radio" asked two participants to share their impressions with readers: The American writer and publicist Wallace Kaufman, KC4EBX, and Soviet journalist Gennadiy Shul'gin, US0SU/UZ3AU, whose article is planned for the next issue.

[Photo on page 25]

Left to right. Standing: Tony [Anthony W.] Loeb [AB6Q], Wallace [V.] Kaufman [KN4AC]. Seated: Terry [Paul T.] Dubson [W6MKB], Ron [M. Ronald] Oates [AA4VC], John [M.] Ritter [W4MQB].

[Article proper]

Practically no one in the USA has ever heard of the island of Ayon (US0SU) or the settlement of Apapel'gino, located not far from Pevek (US0SU/1). Yes, and perhaps there aren't that many people in the Soviet Union either who know about them. But it was from here that on 3 April 1989 these callsigns rang out, and the operators transmitted [in English in original article] "This is United States zero Soviet Union, US0SU, calling CQ, CQ, CQ, CQ. Hello! This is United States zero Soviet Union ... calling CQ and standing by."

When my turn came to operate the station, I, like my four American colleagues and the twelve Soviet shortwavers, performed my on-the-air watch with enthusiasm. I repeated our callsigns [US0SU and US0SU/1] hundreds, thousands of times, perhaps more. And each time I pronounced them they became more and more significant...

This expedition fully demonstrated the potential of shortwave amateur radio for improving international relations.

Until the moment we arrived in the Soviet Union, our callsign was simply the identification of our expedition -- one of thousands of trips undertaken by radio amateurs to distant places in order to operate with a rare callsign and then have the right to say they transmitted CQ from a place no one had ever transmitted from before. (I sometimes think that in order to be first in some field of amateur communication [? - v kakoy-to oblasti lyubitel'skoy svyazi], a shortwaver would "broadcast" on the air even if he were being shot out of a canon.)

Preparing for the trip, we couldn't avoid the fruits of the chronic struggle [? - zastarelaya bor'ba] between our countries for world leadership, a struggle which led to the conviction that in almost any event (even in such an event as our joint expedition) there was a propaganda basis [? - podopleka]. Many of my friends (and also the reporter of an American newspaper) asked me: "Don't you think that this is part of a propaganda campaign?"

Several days before our departure for the USSR, a large American company engaged in satellite and cable television broadcasting -- "Cable News Network" (CNN) recorded our preparations and expressed the assumption that the expedition could be a propaganda conspiracy [zagovor] in favor of the Soviet Union. For us participants in the expedition, busy as we were collecting equipment and getting things straightened out at home, there were already enough difficulties as it was. Let others, not us, engage in propaganda. We were interested only in radio and in meetings with our Soviet colleagues.

Like the majority of Americans, we knew that the previous leadership of the USSR was not always objective concerning the USA. And, although we hoped that in the joint expedition relations between the participants would be based on mutual understanding, we were nonetheless on our guard: "How free will we be in a country known to Americans for its restrictions? Will we be able, operating at amateur radio stations in the USSR, to say what we see and feel?"

Our expedition partially dispelled the stereotypes of the Soviet Union, its people, and its radio amateurs. The majority of Americans think that the eastern part of the USSR is Siberia and imagines a vast prison where political prisoners are kept and which is closed to Western observers. Often we were asked, half jokingly: "Are you sure you'll be sold a return ticket from there?" or "What do they do there in Pevek -- work in salt mines?"

For many years, regardless of all our great freedoms, the American mass media have concentrated their attention on only the dark sides of life in the Soviet Union. Our stay in one of the most remote places in the north of your country caused us, ordinary Americans, to change some of our ideas about your country. I think the fact that we talked on the air and that we'll continue to talk after our return from the USSR can in many ways change the picture other Americans have about your country.

Regardless of what the expedition might mean for officials or for the mass media, once its participants met it took on a life of its own. And this life was much more full-blooded [gorazdo polnokrovneye] than any of us had expected...

First of all, we discovered that our expedition couldn't avoid contact with history. Soon after our airplane landed in Moscow, our first stop on Soviet territory, Sergey Bartashevich, UA0IA, gave a toast. He himself is from Donetsk but now works on the small island of Spafar'yev [Ostrov Spafar'yeva], not far from Magadan. His grandfather perished in the second world war, and his father was taken prisoner and ended up in the Buchenwald concentration camp. American soldiers liberated him. "For many years," said Sergey, raising his glass, "Soviet radio amateurs dreamed of meetings with their American colleagues. All this time you were for us just 'voices' from our radioreceivers. Now we're able to sit down at a table and discuss amateur radio matters."

Every day for three weeks we were together -- over breakfast, lunch and dinner, in airplanes, helicopters and busses, and at radiostations. During the expedition we, of course, did not solve world problems or even those relating to our equipment. But we came to greater mutual understanding.

After my stay in the Soviet Union (basically in the Far North), I have more feelings and sensations than facts, therefore I can only speak about things as they seem to me. Such sensations, however, are the beginning of understanding. The editor-in-chief of "Radio" magazine asked me to tell about our expedition and about what I saw in the USSR "through the eyes of an American." I'm doing this, well aware that readers of the magazine know their country better than I do, since I have had only a limited opportunity to get acquainted with it.

The first conclusion I came to regarding Soviet shortwavers could be summarized as follows: Their conditions are significantly different from ours. In the USA, for example, in order to become a radio amateur, it's sufficient to train yourself to transmit the Morse code, study elementary theory, write an application on one sheet of paper, and buy a transceiver in a store. With you all of this is more complicated. Over 457 thousand American citizens have radio licenses. Listing their callsigns takes up 1283 pages in the 1989 CALLBOOK. The list of Soviet amateur callsigns takes up only 50 pages. By my calculation, this is 18,579 stations. [Translator's note: Soviet sources indicate the existence of some 52,000 amateur stations, including some 5,000 collective stations, in the USSR; I don't know what accounts for the discrepancy, unless the US international callbook omits one or more classes of Soviet licensees, as is believed to be the case with Japanese amateurs.]

Another conclusion. If the shortwavers I met are any indication, the average Soviet radio amateur has a higher level of radiotechnical knowledge than his American counterpart. Ready-made equipment can't be bought in stores here, and parts for making it at home are fairly expensive. This means that a good proportion of Soviet radio amateurs have professions which require a certain degree of training in the field of radioelectronics.

At one of the expedition stations we used only equipment made by Soviet shortwavers. American stations I worked frequently told me they were using Kenwood, Yaesu, or Ten-Tec, and asked what equipment I was using to produce such an excellent signal. It was a pleasure to answer "I'm using a remarkable [zamechatel'nyy] Soviet homemade transceiver and a homemade 'twin-quad' antenna."

We brought from America two semiconductor integrated transceivers, a TS-140 and a TS-440 provided us by the "Kenwood" firm, and a Consair transceiver provided by the "Ten-Tec" firm. I expected that our Soviet colleagues would regard them as examples of modern technology. After several tests I noted with surprise that they preferred their own homemade equipment and took pride in the fact that they could get a terrific signal from it.

Soviet radio amateurs complained about the large number of papers needed to receive a license or station upgrade. I don't know what's involved here, but can only sympathize with my colleagues, as I myself had the "pleasure" of bumping up against bureaucratic "paperwork" ["bumagotvorchestvo"]. For example, the official notification from DOSAAF that the American shortwavers might operate from Magadanskaya Oblast' came two days after our departure from the USA. And this was after six months of written inquiries. From our arrival at Sheremet'yevo til our departure from the USSR, we constantly ran up against the "paper" problem: Tickets, transportation, getting permission to import and export equipment, etc. Given the way I assume Soviet administration works, I suspect a great deal more "paperwork" had to be done by our colleagues and sponsors in DOSAAF and the Komsomol,

I suppose Soviet shortwavers lag only behind their American colleagues in being cut off from the world on account of not being able to speak a second or third language. But then I think this is so for many Soviet citizens. Few of those I met could say more than a few words in any other language besides Russian or a language of the Russian ethnic group.

Americans are frequently told they are terribly apathetic to [learning] foreign languages. It's something else when you come to residents of the Scandinavian countries, France, Germany, and many countries of Latin America. This led us to believe that we would meet people speaking several languages in your country. Russians have more reasons than Americans do for their poor knowledge of other languages. One Soviet shortwaver said to me: "What do you expect. Until recently many of us didn't have anyone to talk to on the air."

But when we met a young radio amateur by the name of Vitaliy Merkulov in Pevek -- he's one of many who's studying foreign languages -- I saw, I hope, the future state of this problem. At sixteen, Vitaliy speaks English so well that we and our Soviet friends relied on him as an interpreter. You wouldn't find this level of knowledge of a foreign language in every American school; if you did it would be only be [? - da i to lish'] in big cities.

Among the members of our expedition, only one American spoke Russian and one Russian spoke English at a sufficient level for an informative discussion. During the three weeks the expedition

operated, its members were basically obliged to associate with one another without interpreters. Our Soviet colleeagues knew a few expressions from the radioamateur code. Wives, for example, were always "XYL's," and all men were "gentlemen." No one asked for silence but said "go QRT." If the bus was late, we weren't asked to wait but to "stand by."

A month before our departure for the USSR I learned by rote individual Russian words, and I'm very glad I did. Those of us who knew several dozen [desyatki - "tens" of] words in the other language understood the person they were speaking with relatively well. And nonetheless when we said goodbye we thought painfully how much we wanted to say and could have said to one another...

During our operating times, it was natural that the Soviet shortwavers preferred CW. Their on-the-air operating speed (on the average noticeably higher than that of American radio amateurs) enabled us to make over 15,000 contacts with over 130 countries. At the same time I think that telegraph represents an excellent proof of success in the technique of communication, but rarely can it replace the live voice.

Summing up the results of the expedition, Valeriy Shinevskiy, UA0KK, would say "We put up antennas under conditions that were unusual even for those who live here and have become accustomed to the capricious behavior of nature." He's right. The temperature fell to minus 40 degrees [where the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales coincide!] and the wind carried diamond-hard snow at speeds of up to 100 kilometers per hour. Work under such conditions was possible only for those who have a great deal of respect for their over-the-air colleagues and have a great desire to work them.

Something happened in Pavek that forced me to look at the expedition from another angle. I thought that we were going to a distant and exotic place isolated from the outside world, and that it would remain that way after our departure. Well, at our farewell banquet a violin-player, dressed in a costume typical of the European part of the USSR, performed. He played melodies written in America by Scott Joplin, whose ancestors were from Africa. How could it happen that so many threads of world culture could be interwoven here, in the Soviet Arctic?!

A majority of Americans is familiar with the words of the English poet John Donne, who said that when one hears the death bell, there is no need to ask "For whom the Bell Tolls?" He said "Any death weakens me, for I am part of humanity. Therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls also for you." I remembered these words while listening to the Pevek violin-player: We can't come to any spot on Earth without discovering there some particles of ourselves...

We, five Americans and our Soviet colleagues, arrived on an island -- one of the most remote parts of the Soviet Union. We are simple radio amateurs, and working other radio amateurs of the whole world we uttered the most commonplace words. But their meaning was clear. That meaning could be defined by another phrase from John Donne: "No man is an island." We returned home, knowing that no country can be an island either.

[This annex contains rough summary translations of selected items from **SOVETSKIY PATRIOT** (SP), a newspaper published on Wednesdays and Sundays by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most news concerning amateur radio appears in the numbered column **"NLD"** ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, and dated the same as the newspaper containing it.]

NLD-1407, 4 October 1989:

CLUB NEWS

To receive the diploma dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the Ukraine from the German-fascist invaders, apply to 349123, Voroshilovgradskaya obl., Roven'ki, ul. Ukrainskaya, 5, radioklub [Radio Club, Ukrainskaya St., 349123 ROVEN'KI (Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast')].

Reports on participation in the QRP CW "Virgin Lands Cup" ["Kubok tseliny"] competitions that take place from 1800 to 2200 MSK on 7 October on 1.8 and 3.5 MHz go to 473019, Tselinograd, pos. Staryy aeroport, RTSh [Radio Technical School, Old Airport Settlement, 473019 TSELINOGRAD]. From UL7BY.

QSL cards for UA1ZZ/A go to 183053, Murmansk, ab./yashch. 2471 [P. O. Box 2471, 183053 MURMANSK]. Both stations were active in September and are worth 2 points each for the "RAEM" diploma. From UA1ZZ.

NLD-1408, 11 October 1989:

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

[Announcement of WORKED ALL Y2 CONTEST, 22 October 1989.]

AMATEUR RADIO SATELLITES

RS-10 reference data: Number of first [presumably based on UT] orbit on 14, 21, and 28 October 1989, time [presumably UT] and ascending-node longitude: 11570 - 0110 - 250°; 11666 - 0111 - 262°; 11762 - 0113 - 274°. Period of rotation: 104.967 minutes. Displacement: 26.3813°. From RA3AT.

DIPLOMAS

In connection with preparations for the "KPtI" diploma, the DOSAAF Committee of the Kuybyshev Polytechnic Institute (formerly the Polytechnic Institute) requests former operators of UZ4HWC (UA4KIW, UK4HAC) and also radio amateurs who are graduates or former employees of or teachers at the Institute to send information about themselves to 443010, Kuybyshev, ab./yashch. 6830 [P. O. Box 6830, 443010 KUYBYSHEV]. From RA4HHO.

NLD-1409, 18 October 1989:

COMPETITIONS

[Rules for CQ WW DX CONTEST, 28 - 29 October 1989.]

CLUB NEWS

A jubilee Volga-Area Conference of Radio Amateurs [Povolzhskaya konferentsiya radiolyubiteley (yubileynaya)] will be held from 10 through 12 November in Kuybyshev. Those wishing to take part or receive additional information may write to 443010, Kuybyshev, ab./yashch. 294, orgkomitet [Organizing Committee, P. O. Box 294, 443010 KUYBYSHEV]. From UW4HZ.

NLD-1410, 25 October 1989:

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

The all-Union satellite radiocommunication competitions among collective stations will take place 29 October 1989. Send reports to 103064, Moskva, ul. Chkalova, 46/48, NIL KT (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, NIL KT, 46/48 Chkalov St., 103064 MOSCOW] [NIL = **n**auchno-**i**ssledovatel'skaya **l**aboratoriya **k**osmicheskoy **t**ekhniki = Scientific-Research Space-Equipment Laboratory (of DOSAAF).]

IN THE FRS OF THE USSR

On Tuesdays at 1800 MSK on 7090 kHz, the working group on setting up an RAS [**r**adiolyubitel'skaya **a**variynaya **s**luzhba - radioamateur emergency service] of the USSR conducts traffic on Tuesdays at 1800 MSK [1500 GMT October to March, 1400 GMT April to September]. The RAS invites shortwavers wishing to participate in its work to check in. The founding conference of the RAS is planned for 20 - 25 December in Balashikha (Moskovskaya Oblast'). Information on the RAS may be obtained from A. Panormov, UV3DHH, at 143400, Moskovskaya obl., Krasnogorsk-3, ab./yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 143400 KRASNOGORSK-3 (Moskovskaya Oblast')]. From RW3DR. [RW3DR is assigned to V. Zaushitsyn, who is associated with collective station UK3KP of the party youth organization's newspaper Komsomol'skaya Pravda.]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON DOSAAF

DOSAAF, the organizational sponsor of the Soviet radio amateur movement, conducts military training for pre-draft-age youth and sponsors sports, such as motorcycle-racing and amateur radio, that are considered to have military applications. The acronym stands for Vsesoyuznoye ordena Lenina i ordena Krasnogo Znameni dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu, or All-Union Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy[1]. The Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'[2] (Tsentral'nyy radioklub SSR imeni E. T. Krenkelya) is itself a DOSAAF institution although it is seldom identified as such. DOSAAF, jointly with the Ministry of Communication of the USSR (Ministerstvo svyazi SSSR), publishes the monthly magazine RADIO. The Central Committee of DOSAAF puts out the twice-weekly (Wednesdays and Sundays) newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT.

The highest-level DOSAAF body is the All-Union **Congress**, which meets at least once every five years. The Congress elects the **Central Committee** of DOSAAF USSR, which holds at least one Plenum (plenary session) per year. The Central Committee elects a **Presidium** and the Presidium elects a **Bureau**. This hierarchical structure -- Congress/Central Committee/Presidium/Bureau -- is similar to that of the Communist Party itself. In both cases, a body higher in the hierarchy has more members, meets less frequently, and as a formal matter has greater authority than one below; the reality is the reverse, with the smaller bodies, which meet more often, exercising the real decision-making authority.

DOSAAF is currently headed by a three-star general, General-Colonel Nikolay Nikiforovich Kotlovtsev, who replaced an admiral as Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR in October 1988.

History. DOSAAF's predecessor, OSOAVIAKHIM (Obshchestvo sodeystviya oborone, aviatsionnomu i khimicheskomu stroitel'stvu - Society for Assistance to Defense and to Aviation and Chemical Construction), was founded in 1927. In 1948, OSOAVIAKHIM was divided along service lines into DOSARM (Army), DOSAF (Air Force), and DOSFLOT (Navy). In 1951, these service-oriented organizations were recombined to form the present-day DOSAAF.

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[1]Decorations such as the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner are awarded to institutions as well as to individuals.

[2]Ernst Teodorovich Krenkel' (1903 - 1971), an ethnic German, was chief radioman aboard the "Chelyuskin" which sank 13 February 1934 while attempting to traverse the entire Northern Sea Route in a single navigational season. For his role in providing radio communication until the last of the crew was rescued from an ice-floe 13 April 1934, he was given the right to use the ship's callsign, RAEM, as his personal amateur callsign.